

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PROPOSED HISTORY STANDARDS CRITICIZED

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, there has been much controversy surrounding the national history standards proposed by the National Center for History in the schools at the University of California, Los Angeles. As many others have pointed out, these proposed standards contain many obvious omissions and present a slanted view of American history. This Member commends to his colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on January 19, 1995.

HISTORY STANDARDS ARE FAR OFF THE MARK

The academic committee that produced national standards for teaching history will take another look at its work. Certainly another look is in order. A number of historians and teachers have condemned the standards as anti-European and anti-American.

Two sets of standards were produced, one for American history and one for world history. Both have been widely criticized. Gary Nash, a University of California at Los Angeles history professor who was involved in both projects, said, "We will look for examples of ideological bias or imbalance and will make appropriate changes."

The group shouldn't have to look far. Liberal academics in the project snuffed attempts by others on the committee to include time-honored mileposts in U.S. history and world history. The resulting standards consist of a dizzying list of politically correct concepts, including detailed attention to marginal events and people who seem to have been included mainly as examples of white, European, male imperialism.

A gathering of early feminists in Seneca Falls, N.Y., is mentioned nine times in the U.S. history standards. Nowhere do the standards acknowledge the first meeting of Congress. The Ku Klux Klan is mentioned more frequently than George Washington. Sen. Joseph McCarthy, whose memory is hated because of his often-imprecise charges of communist infiltration in American institutions, receives more attention than Thomas Paine and other early leaders whose words continue to inspire freedom fighters around the world.

However, other societies escape the harsh criticism directed at the United States. In the world history standards, the Aztec culture is praised for its achievements in astronomy and agriculture. But the historians give the Aztecs a free pass on the subject of their practice of human sacrifice. It isn't mentioned.

The world history standards focus disproportionately on long-dead cultures that contributed little to life as it is currently lived in most parts of the world. But the standards treat almost as an afterthought the main sweep of civilization that stretched from the Fertile Crescent through Greece and Rome, through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance and the Enlightenment to the ultimate flowering of democracy across much of the globe.

Defenders of the standards say that they are only a guide. Even if adopted by President Clinton's Goals 2000 program, the defenders say, the standards are merely advisory.

But "advisory" standards have a way of becoming mandatory. They need to be reviewed before they take effect.

Eliminating anti-Western and anti-American bias, even if the original authors were able to do that, wouldn't solve all the problems. The standards also sneer at the traditional process of learning facts about important people, ideas and events. Rather, a sloppy, game-playing approach is encouraged. Students are to "learn" by making up imaginary conversations among historical figures. Or they are to speculate about what it was like to be a member of an oppressed group in the Middle Ages. One suggestion is to conduct a mock trial of John D. Rockefeller.

It is absurd to suggest that accurate historical insights can be achieved by people who don't have their facts straight.

Indeed, as one critic suggested, the standards appear to be "seriously flawed in concept, in tone and in content throughout." The drafters of the standards have far to go in addressing the serious concerns that have arisen.

TRIBUTE TO NEWTON AND ROCHELLE BECKER

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join us in recognizing Newton and Rochelle Becker for their generous support of the House of Justice, Bet Tzedek Legal Services in Los Angeles.

Newton and Rochelle Becker have made the largest single private contribution to Bet Tzedek in its 20-year history. They have specifically earmarked this gift for the purchase of state-of-the-art computer equipment and software to bring Bet Tzedek's quality legal services to an even higher level of excellence. In honor of their profound commitment and generosity, Bet Tzedek is naming its library in their honor.

Newton and Rochelle Becker have a tremendous devotion to quality legal representation for the disadvantaged and have played a significant role in providing legal services for tenants, consumers, employees, and victims of fraud. They believe that equality before the law is an empty slogan as long as access to quality legal services is denied those without financial means. Their work for Bet Tzedek has advanced in a most tangible way the ideal of equal representation under the law.

We ask our colleagues to join us in thanking the Beckers for their great contribution to our community and in wishing them great success in all future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF CHIUNE AND YUKIKO SUGIHARA

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the Congress the work of an extraordinary couple, Chiune and Yukiko Sugihara, who against their own government and amid a sea of hostility, saved the lives of thousands of Jewish men, women, and children from the horrors of the Holocaust. Together, they will be remembered, as Raoul Wallenberg and Oskar Schindler are, for their isolated acts of defiance and extraordinary courage and resistance against the Nazi horrors.

In the summer of 1940, Chiune Sugihara, a minor official in Japan's Foreign Ministry, was stationed in the Japanese Consulate in Kaunas, Lithuania. After the Nazi blitzkrieg of Poland, thousands of Jewish refugees fled to that tiny country. In Kaunas, rumors began that the Consulate was issuing transit visas, and crowds of hopeful applicants gathered outside the consulate gates. At this time, it is unclear what the Sugiharas were feeling. According to the Holocaust Oral History Project, it is possible that Sugihara was introduced to the brutality of the Nazi regime and to the plight of the Jewish refugees in Lithuania after befriending a young Jewish boy, named Solly Ganor, who had gone to the consulate asking for stamps. Whatever the motivation, the need for action, in the Sugiharas' mind, was clear: without action, many of the Jewish refugees would die.

Chiune Sugihara cabled his government three times, asking permission to grant visas. Each time, permission was denied. After consulting with his wife, Sugihara simply chose to issue the visas on his own authority. His wife recollects: "He told me, 'Yukiko', I'm going to issue the visas. I'm going to go against the Foreign Ministry. On this, my husband and I were one." The record of his actions is undeniable: the records of the Japanese Foreign Ministry show that Sugihara issued 2,139 visas in the time between July 9 and August 31, 1940. Each visa was for a household, and it is estimated that between 6 to 10 thousand people may have received passage out of the path of the darkness befalling other Jewish populations throughout Europe. Those who received the precious paper left Lithuania by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway, then by ship to Japan, where most stayed only briefly before leaving, via China, to other destinations.

When the Soviets invaded Lithuania, all the consulates were ordered closed, yet Sugihara obtained an extension to continue his work. He issued visas from a nearby hotel. His wife massaged his hands to enable him to continue writing each handwritten visa. Even as he and his wife were finally forced to leave Kaunas,

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

he continued writing visas on the train platform. His wife remembers: "Even as the train started going, he continued writing, leaning out of the window. Finally, he said 'Forgive me. I cannot write any more. I pray for your good luck.' People started to run alongside the train, and one of them shouted, 'Sugihara, we will not forget about you. We are going to see you again.'"

It was not until 1968, however, before this would happen. After the war, he was fired from his post with the Foreign Ministry, and worked at odd jobs before working in Moscow for a Japanese trading company. Finally, he was tracked down by one of the refugees whose life he had saved. Finally, nearly 30 years later, he was honored in Israel as a righteous gentile, an honor bestowed upon those who had worked to save Jews from the Holocaust. Though Sugihara died in 1986, his wife, Yukiko, has been honored in Japan by Jewish-Americans who benefitted from his visas, as well as by surviving members of the famed Japanese-American combat battalions who liberated Dachau and, finally, by the Japanese Government. On Sunday, January 22, Yukiko Sugihara will be honored in San Francisco for the bravery, compassion, and humanity exhibited by her and her husband.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to truly express the legacy of the Sugiharas. But the best legacy cannot be expressed in words, but seen in their good works: the lives of the people they saved. Their continued presence, and their families' presence, gives inspiration and hope to future generations of humanity.

AMENDING HOUSE RULES TO PERMIT CHAIRMEN TO SCHEDULE COMMITTEE HEARINGS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a change in House rules designed to restore what has been the practice in this House for as long as I have been here, and that is to allow committee, and by implication, subcommittee, chairmen to schedule hearings of their committees and subcommittees.

Clause 2(g)(3) of House rule XI requires each committee to announce hearings a week in advance unless the committee determines there is good cause to schedule a hearing sooner. While it has been the standing practice of committees to defer to the discretion of their chairmen to make this decision in setting hearings, according to the Parliamentarian's Office, committee should mean committee. Under clause 2(g)(5) of rule XI, if a point of order is made against any improper hearing procedure in a timely manner in committee, and is improperly overruled or not considered, then it may be renewed on the floor against consideration of the bill that was the subject of the improper hearing.

Such an instance has arisen already in this Congress, and, as far as we can determine, is the first time that a chairman's authority to schedule hearings has been challenged. As a result, we will have to waive that point of order to consider the bill in question.

Mr. Speaker, in checking on the legislative history behind this rule, there is no explanation as to why the word "committee" is used re-

garding the announcement of hearings as opposed to "chairman." The fact is that clause 2(c)(1) of rule XI already authorizes committee chairmen to call committee meetings without any prescribed advance notice. Certainly committee meetings, at which bills are marked-up and reported, are far more important than hearings.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would think that Members would want to encourage chairmen to hold hearings as opposed to not doing so for fear of inviting points of order; or, in the alternative, of having to convene a committee meeting with a quorum present to first authorize any hearing.

It would be my expectation that committee chairmen would not abuse this new rule by calling spur of the moment hearings under their authority to give less than a week's notice, and that this will only be done in the most urgent of circumstances.

But I do think it is important that we allow committees to proceed with hearings on measures whenever possible, and that we not put obstacles in the way of chairmen who want to hold hearings prior to marking-up and reporting legislation.

I intend to hold a markup on this rule change later this week so that we can proceed in an orderly fashion with hearings in this Congress.

The text of the resolution follows:

H. RES. 43

That, in rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, clause 2(g)(3) is amended clause to read as follows:

"(3) The chairman of each committee of the House (except the Committee on Rules) shall make public announcement of the date, place and subject matter of any committee hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. If the chairman of the committee determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, the chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this subparagraph shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest and promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems."

THE STAFF PROTECTION ACT OF 1995

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced, on behalf of myself and 18 of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle, the Staff Protection Act of 1995, H.R. 628.

This title speaks directly to the nature of this legislation. Currently, under the United States Criminal Code, our staff members are not protected from assault, threats, or violence caused to them while performing their official duties.

I learned of this breach in the law through personal experience. In 1993, I and members of my District office staff, were threatened repeatedly by a person with a record of violence. Several staff members were forced to endure this harassment on a daily basis and became fearful of their physical safety. After making direct threats on the lives of staff members, this person was indicted by the U.S.

attorney and arrested. I was subpoenaed to testify in Federal court in Los Angeles about the threats made against me and members of the staff. Due to my appearance in court, I missed five important votes.

Unfortunately, the only attainable evidence was of this person physically threatening my district director and not me personally. Since the United States Code does not protect members of one's official staff, the judge dismissed the case. As a result, this individual was released, and the staff's safety and peace of mind have continued to be placed in jeopardy.

My staff is not the only one to suffer from this kind of harassment. Many of us know of other offices where violence to the staff has been threatened and/or acted upon. This measure will ensure that congressional staff and their families have the same legal protection afforded to Members of Congress and their families. There is no reason why Federal law should not protect members of our staffs while they are serving in an official capacity.

Mr. Speaker, this proposal has received broad, bipartisan support. It costs nothing to change the law. The benefit is the safety of those who serve this institution and our constituents with immeasurable dedication and loyalty.

I enclose the text of H.R. 628:

H.R. 628

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Staff Protection Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. PROTECTIONS FOR STAFF OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS.

Section 115 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by inserting "a member of the staff or" before "a member of the immediate family";

(2) in subsection (a)(1)(B), by inserting "or a member of the staff of such an official, judge, or law enforcement officer;" after "under such section,";

(3) in the matter following subparagraph (B) in subsection (a)(1), by striking "or law enforcement officer" each place it appears and inserting "law enforcement officer, or member of the staff"; and

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (3);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(5) 'member of the staff' includes any person acting in a staff capacity, whether on a paid or unpaid basis."

SAUDI ARABIA'S UNFAIR TREATMENT OF GIBBS & HILL, INC.

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my continued disappointment and frustration with the Government of Saudi Arabia and its ongoing unfair treatment of the American company Gibbs & Hill, Inc. [GHI]. In the late 1970's and 1980's GHI was decimated by financial losses incurred on the design of a desalination project in Saudi Arabia

as a result of the kingdom's failure to honor its contractual obligations. In an effort to bring about a fair and expeditious settlement for GHI and other American companies with claims against Saudi Arabia, Congress established a special claims process following hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. GHI is the last remaining company whose claim has not been paid by the Saudi Arabian Government under this process.

For more than a year, a bipartisan coalition in both the House and Senate, as well as the administration, have worked to fairly resolve the GHI claim. At several points during this process, Saudi Ambassador Bandar and other high-ranking Saudi officials made commitments to Congress and the administration that the GHI claim would be resolved in a fair and expeditious manner and that no effort would be spared in resolving the GHI claim. During this time, Congress and the administration have been lead to believe that the Saudi Government was committed to working toward a fair settlement of the GHI claim. As recent as 3 months ago, Ambassador Bandar met with, and gave assurances to, Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG and GHI's chairman that a shared commitment existed to achieve a prompt and fair resolution of the claim. This was followed by explicit commitments from high-level Saudi officials in both Washington and Riyadh that this claim would be paid. Unfortunately, in a recent communication to GHI, the Saudi Embassy contradicts these explicit commitments.

I am dismayed by the delaying tactics of the Saudi Embassy. It is my belief that what should have been an open and closed issue is beginning to grow into a significant strain on United States-Saudi relations. The Saudi Government's disregard for this American company that has provided services to the kingdom is unacceptable.

The time is now for the Saudi Government to live up to its commitments to me, my colleagues, the administration, and GHI. My colleagues and I require a full and prompt payment of this claim to successfully conclude this important claim issue.

TRIBUTE TO SAM IRMEN

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in tribute to a man who for 46 years has represented the very best traditions of citizenship, corporate involvement, and support for his community.

Sam Irmen began his career at a time when employers and companies were truly involved in their communities and served as a base of support and stability for their communities.

Sam began his career with the Andersons of Maumee, OH, 46 years ago, and rose to the position of vice president and group manager of the grain division. And for those 46 years, he sought to share with his community and advantages his position gave him and the resources that his company could utilize to better his community.

To Sam and his wife Charlee and their seven children, both his company and his community, Maumee, OH, were there home. Sam never stopped contributing. He served on

the elementary school board, as president of the church's parish council, and as president of the school board at St. John's High School. He also served as a member and past vice president of the Maumee Chamber of Commerce.

Good men and women can contribute endlessly when their companies encourage participation. Over the course of his 46 years with the Andersons, Sam's business participation stretched throughout the business community. He is a member of the board of directors at Mid Am National Bank & Trust Co., a member and past president of the National Grain and Feed Association and past chairman of the Grain Grades and Weights Committee, a member and past international president of the Grain Elevator and Processing Society, and a member of distinction of the Grain Elevator and Processing Society.

In addition to these contributions and responsibilities, Sam has led numerous government and trade task forces, served three terms as president of the Toledo Board of Trade, and was a designated representative of agriculture on Ohio Governor Celeste's 1984 Ohio Trade Mission to the Far East.

Simply put, Sam Irmen's career and contributions to his community deeply reflect the bonds that should join every company to its community.

I would like all my distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Sam, his wife Charlee, and their wonderful family for 46 years of service and contributions to his company and his community. My fervent hope is that his career will become a lesson for future employees and their companies. His is an example we should all emulate.

INTRODUCTION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce, with Representatives CONDIT and GILLMOR, a joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. I plan to offer this legislation as an amendment in the nature of a substitute to House Joint Resolution 1, when the House considers that bill later this week.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is substantially similar to House Joint Resolution 1, but with two crucial differences. First, this legislation strikes the three-fifths provision to raise taxes contained in section 2 of House Joint Resolution 1. While I am steadfastly opposed to raising taxes, the controversy surrounding this provision could hamper passage in the Senate and make it more difficult to achieve the requisite two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives.

Second, this legislation includes a provision prohibiting new unfunded Federal mandates. We strongly believe that a ban on unfunded mandates is essential to prevent a future Congress from balancing the Federal budget merely by shifting costs and responsibilities to State and local governments.

The supporters of the other versions of the balanced budget amendment contend that

there are only two ways to balance the budget—either by cutting spending or increasing taxes. But the truth is there's a third, more insidious option where the Congress would mandate expensive Federal programs onto State and local governments and require local taxpayers to pick up the tab. Judging from the past, it is clear that Congress will use any means available to avoid hard budget choices. I believe that closing the unfunded mandates loophole is imperative to preserve the integrity of the balanced budget amendment and ensure protection for local taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, including an unfunded Federal mandates provision as part of the balanced budget amendment is the only ironclad way to protect local taxpayers. Although I welcome and support efforts to solve the unfunded mandates issue by passing a statute, the sorry fact is that Congress is adept at finding ways to circumvent statutory law in order to escape from fiscal accountability.

Additionally, it is important to note that Republicans and Democratic Governors have rightly expressed their reluctance to encourage their State legislatures to ratify a balanced budget amendment without a provision specifically prohibiting new unfunded Federal mandates. Inclusion of a provision to ban unfunded Federal mandates will markedly improve chances of ratification by the States.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation has the support of the National League of Cities and the National Conference of State Legislatures [NCSL]. The support of NCSL is especially noteworthy, as it is their members who will be ultimately deciding the fate of the balanced budget amendment.

Consideration of the balanced budget amendment presents Congress with a unique and historic opportunity to permanently resolve the issue of unfunded Federal mandates. Moreover, it provides assurance that Congress will not meet its obligations under the balanced budget amendment by imposing unfunded mandates on State and local governments. I urge my colleagues to support the Franks-Condit-Gillmor balanced budget amendment, which I believe represents the version of the balanced budget amendment that will be most enthusiastically ratified by three-fourths of the States.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF WILLIAM BEHAN

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to honor Mr. William (Bill) Behan, a resident of Woodbridge, VA, a dedicated American and outstanding public servant. Mr. Behan has officially announced his retirement from the Federal Aviation Administration, and will retire on February 3, 1995.

Mr. Behan will have accumulated over 33 years of combined Federal service, starting with the U.S. Marine Corps in 1961 and 24 years with the FAA beginning in 1971. In his 24 years with the FAA Mr. Behan has held many different positions in numerous States.

During the past 4 years, Mr. Behan has been assigned to FAA headquarters in Washington, DC, as Manager of the Air Traffic Plans and Programs Division, where he has done an outstanding job.

Over the years Mr. Behan has received many awards and recognition for his services to the flying public. He was recently recognized by the Secretary of Transportation for accomplishments on the Level I Contract Tower Management Team and received the FAA Administrator's Superior Accomplishment Award in 1994 for excellence for increasing representation of women and minorities in GS-13 and above positions from 10 percent to more than 60 percent. Mr. Behan is regarded by his friends and coworkers alike as a public servant dedicated to ensuring the flying public the highest quality of safety and service. His dedication and devotion to duty will be sorely missed.

Mr. Speaker, I know the rest of my colleagues join me in recognizing Mr. Behan for his many years of selfless public service and wish him well in his retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my return to Washington from my congressional district on Tuesday, January 18 due to weather conditions.

I request to state for the RECORD that had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on the resolution before the House, the Congressional Accountability Act.

TRIBUTE TO THE WEST ANGELES COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP. AND ITS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, LULA BAILEY BALLTON

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and salute the West Angeles Community Development Corp. [West Angeles CDC] and its executive director, Mrs. Lula Bailey Ballton. Under Mrs. Ballton's outstanding and innovative leadership, West Angeles CDC is working to empower residents of the Los Angeles community. Located in my congressional district, the West Angeles CDC was established for the purpose of promoting, developing, and fostering economic development, social justice, and community transformation opportunities in and around the Crenshaw community.

West Angeles CDC's approach to economic development is simple: to attain and maintain local control of capital and management of community assets. Progeny of the West Angeles Church of God in Christ and its spiritual leader—Bishop Charles E. Blake—West Angeles CDC understands that the key to an economically secure future rests in achieving economic parity. To help residents of the community accomplish this goal, West Angeles CDC

forms new partnership arrangements with the private sector to create new jobs and stimulate economic activity in the community.

West Angeles CDC offers several important training initiatives to help the community prepare for the new jobs that come into the area as a result of the organization's outreach. Through its Adult Learning Center, classes are offered in computer applications, clerical training, English as a second language, and business skills critical to enhancing employment opportunities for residents. Nearly 100 trained tutors, operating under the auspices of the West Angeles Literacy Empowerment Team [WALET], work to improve the reading and comprehension skills of students.

West Angeles CDC's executive director, Mrs. Lula Bailey Ballton, has been instrumental in steering the organization toward its goals. Under her leadership, a program is being developed to rehabilitate low-income, mixed-income, and affordable housing in communities surrounding the West Angeles Church. Future plans call for the development of a senior low-income housing project and providing comprehensive services such as housing rehabilitation mortgage counseling, and housing development.

Educator, businesswoman, and attorney, Lula Bailey Ballton brings a wealth of experience to her position. She has served on the faculties of several colleges and universities, including city colleges of Chicago, Los Angeles City College, and El Camino College. She also served as director of education for the Chicago Urban League, and founded the Whitney M. Young Scholarship and the Edwin Berry Loan Fund. In 1984, she founded SCHOOL SEARCH, Inc., a school finders service. She chairs the corporation's board of directors.

Mrs. Ballton received a juris doctorate in 1990 from the UCLA School of Law. She served as an attorney in the civil rights division of the California Department of Justice, and prior to joining West Angeles CDC, was with the law firm of Bryan, Cave, McPheeters, and McRoberts.

Residents in and around the Crenshaw community are indeed fortunate to have an individual of Mrs. Ballton's stature at the helm of West Angeles CDC. Her skills are formidable and will be a tremendous asset to the organization as it moves to launch several other programs, all designed to bring self-sufficiency and economic parity to the community.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to have this opportunity to salute the fine work being done by the West Angeles Community Development Corp. and Mrs. Lula Bailey Ballton. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending to them best wishes for continued success as they persevere to fulfill a commitment to community empowerment.

TRIBUTE TO COL. GEORGE M. MATTINGLEY, JR., USAF

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Col. George M. "Matt" Mattingley, Jr., as he retires after more than

24 years of distinguished service with the U.S. Air Force.

Colonel Mattingley is retiring from his position as the Chief of the Inquiry Division, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force. In this capacity, he was responsible for the preparation of replies in behalf of the Secretary of the Air Force to constituent inquiries from all Members of this Chamber as well as our colleagues in the Senate. Equally significant was his responsibility to the White House and the Office of the Vice President for similar constituent services.

As a spokesman for the Secretary of the Air Force, he made numerous visits to Capitol Hill to confer personally with Members of Congress on a broad range of topics—personnel management, entitlements eligibility, health care administration, and military justice. He established and fostered positive working relations with our district military caseworkers, enabling us to work on sensitive constituent issues in a timely manner.

Many Members have traveled with Matt, who led numerous delegations worldwide. Matt and his subordinates went to great lengths to make them comfortable, frequently working long hours to accommodate their changes in itinerary and unique travel requirements.

The freshman of the 103d Congress got to know Matt particularly well as Matt was the Department of Defense and Department of the Air Force representative who provided the logistics and protocol support for their orientation here in Washington and at Harvard University.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing our sincere appreciation not only for outstanding service to the legislative and executive branches, but also as one of the consummate executives of the Air Force.

TRIBUTE TO DALE LAURANCE

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join us in saluting Dale Laurance, executive vice president of Occidental Petroleum Corp., for the great contribution he has made to the nonprofit "House of Justice," Bet Tzedek Legal Services of Los Angeles.

Dale Laurance became deeply involved in the work of Bet Tzedek through his close friends, Jerry Coben and Jerry Stern. He has brought tremendous energy and an abundance of talent and creativity to this work. He has also enlisted the assistance of a vast circle of businesses and professionals, who were drawn to Bet Tzedek by his persuasive presentation of its goals, accomplishments, and effectiveness. A great amount of the service that Bet Tzedek is able to provide the poor and the elderly in Los Angeles can be traced directly to Mr. Laurance's tireless efforts on Bet Tzedek's behalf.

Mr. Laurance also deserves our recognition for a distinguished career in petroleum engineering, and for his signal contributions to the

arts as a major sponsor of the Armand Hammer Museum and Cultural Center and as managing director of the Joffrey Ballet.

We ask our colleagues to join us in expressing our great appreciation to Mr. Laurance for putting valuable time and effort into the work of Bet Tzedek and in congratulating for the honor that Bet Tzedek is conferring on him.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my continued support for S. 2, the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, which was overwhelmingly passed by the House of Representatives on January 17, 1995. As the RECORD indicates, I have supported this legislation twice before. I supported passage of the Congressional Accountability Act when it was considered by the House in the 103d Congress, on August 10, 1994, and then again when the House approved the measure on January 5, 1995. Accordingly, had I not been detained in my district on January 17, 1995, I would have voted "yea" during the vote on S. 2.

HONORING CONGRESSIONAL PAGES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my personal gratitude to all of the pages who have served so diligently in the House of Representatives during the 103d and 104th Congresses.

We all recognize the important role that congressional pages play in helping the House of Representatives operate. This group of young people, who come from all across our Nation, represent what is good about our country. To become a page, these young people have proven themselves to be academically qualified. They have ventured away from the security of their homes and families to spend time in an unfamiliar city. Through this experience, they have witnessed a new culture, made new friends, and learned the details of how our Government operates.

As we all know, the job of a congressional page is not an easy one. Along with being away from home, the pages must possess the maturity to balance competing demands for their time and energy. In addition, they must have the dedication to work long hours and the ability to interact with people at a personal level. At the same time, they face a challenging academic schedule of classes in the House Page School.

The Fall 1994 class of pages witnessed many important and historical events and debates, including the approval of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, President Clinton's address to Congress and the Nation on his health care reform proposal. The pages also were present for the historic speech by President Nelson Mandela of South Africa to the joint session of Congress, and had the op-

portunity to meet and speak with President Mandela. The pages also witnessed the orderly transfer of power in the House from the Democrats to the Republicans—a tribute to the strength of American democracy.

I am sure the departing pages will consider their time spent in Washington, DC to be one of the most valuable and exciting experiences of their lives, and that with this experience they will all move ahead to lead successful and productive lives.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Page Board, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this group of distinguished young Americans. They certainly will be missed.

DEPARTING PAGES: FALL 1994-1995

Amy E. Accavitti, Seth A.G. Andrew, Matthew D. Atkinson, Bart M. Bartlett, Rebecca H. Berkun, Jacqueline A. Bethea, Joanna L. Bowen, Jessica Brater, Allison Burdick, Erin C. Carney, Michael A. Carter, Krista Clarkson, Keyundah Coleman, Janey C. Crawford, Amy J. Crocker, Robert Cuthbert, Anastasios C. Drankus, Kathleen K. Duffy, Michael D. Ellison, Cathryn Caroline Fayard, Michael P. Fierro, Kristin M. Francis, Janine D. Geraigery, Jennifer C. Gerard, Melissa A. Hayes, Joseph R. Hill, Derek J. Johns, La Toya Johnson, Julia C. Kelly, Lisa N. Konitzer, Marcos A. Lopez, Ross C. Maradian, Sabrina M. Meier, Ryan D. Offutt, Neil A. Reyes, Hannah R. Riordan, Claudia V. Rocha, Michael J. Ryan, Estevan O. Sanchez, Tarik D. Scarlata, James D. Stone, Rosalind V. Thompson, Corey S. Tucker, Lakisha M. Vaughn, Emily J. Waldon, Brian R. Wellman, Hubert E. Wells, Vincent G. Wilhelm, John C. Williams, Aaron B. Willimson.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM "W.C." GORDEN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to recognize the outstanding achievements of William "W.C." Gorden of Jackson, MS. Gorden, a long-time instructor, coach and athletic administrator at Jackson State University, is an outstanding educator, civic leader, and mentor to many young people. He has a national reputation for his athletic accomplishments and community involvement.

During his extensive professional career, he has been recognized by his peers as one of the top football coaches in the National Collegiate Athletic Association [NCAA] Division 1-AA. When he retired from coaching in 1991, he ranked third among active NCAA Division 1-AA football coaches in winning percentage. During the decade of the 1980's, he led Jackson State University to eight Southwestern Athletic Conference [SWAC] football championships. He has been named "Coach-of-the-Year" by the Clarion Ledger newspaper, the Sheridan Broadcasting Network and the National Sports Foundation.

During his tenure as Head Football Coach, many players have been drafted into the national Football League. Another measure of his success is the fact that several members of his former coaching staff are currently serving as Head Football Coaches at other universities.

Under his leadership of the Athletic Department, all of Jackson State University's sports

programs have been strengthened, the football program has led the nation in home attendance among NCAA Division 1-AA teams, and the university has received several awards from the SWAC conference for its outstanding athletic programs.

Coach Gorden's community involvement is very extensive. He lectures at numerous youth clubs and organizations and elementary and secondary schools. He has also been active in the local Easter Seal telethon and has organized free football clinics for underprivileged youths. He has also encouraged JSU athletes to register to vote and become active in civic affairs. I salute Coach Gorden for his outstanding accomplishments at Jackson State University and in the Jackson community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, January 17, 1995, I was unable to cast my floor vote on S. 2, the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995.

As an enthusiastic supporter of this important legislative proposal which I have voted for in the past, I would like to announce for the record that, had I been able to, I would have voted "aye" on S. 2 on January 17, 1995.

TRIBUTE TO GOOD CITIZEN SCHOLARSHIP WINNER MARY ELLEN GREER

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1995

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great achievement by a young person from North Carolina's 7th Congressional District, Ms. Mary Ellen Greer.

On Saturday January 21, I had the pleasure of attending a luncheon in Southport, North Carolina, sponsored by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This purpose of this luncheon was to honor the winners of the Good Citizens Scholarship Competition. I cannot tell you how encouraging it was to see so many patriotic young people with such a clear understanding of the responsibilities of citizenship.

The winner from District IX was a young lady named Mary Ellen Greer, of Whiteville, North Carolina. Ms. Greer wrote an extraordinary essay entitled "Our American Heritage and Our Responsibility to Preserve It." Mr. Speaker, I would like to share this essay with all of my colleagues, and, therefore, ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

OUR AMERICAN HERITAGE AND OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO PRESERVE IT

(By Mary Ellen Greer)

In the early sixteenth century, a group of weary British pilgrims landed on the Eastern shore of the New World. The voyage had been a difficult one, the first of a long series of hardships that would define the establishment of these people as inhabitants of the

New World. Starvation, Indian attacks, and disease wrecked havoc on the lives of these settlers. Nevertheless, they pressed on, inspired by the promises of this new land. They wanted to have a fresh start, to create a way of life for themselves free of religious persecution and oppressive royal rule. And they did survive, sowing the seeds of a nation that would come to represent throughout the world freedom, optimism, and equality.

Well over three centuries have passed since these pilgrims, full of hopes and dreams for the future, settled this new land. During this time, a nation has emerged, larger and more complex than its early settlements, but with the same dreams. The United States of America has been built upon a foundation of hard work, optimism, and trust in God. Its citizens are valued as individuals, but it is cooperation that has made it great. And now it has survived the test of time, standing as a testament to the power of its dreams for all to see.

Americans today not only have the responsibility to preserve this rich heritage, but to learn from it also. Unfortunately, as the nation has grown larger, so have its problems. Today's Americans do not necessarily possess

the concern, hard work, and optimism of their forefathers. Many have become apathetic, concerned only about their own lives and believing that they cannot aid in the solutions to bigger problems. The government has begun to lose touch with the people, creating feelings of hostility and distrust between citizens and their leaders. Persecution, too, exists here. Americans are judged and treated unfairly by their fellow Americans because of their religion, their color, or their economic status. It seems as if, in some ways, America has become just the thing from which its forefathers wished to escape.

There is hope, however, for there is one thing that this nation cannot lose. And that is its heritage. This "heritage" is not just a group of historical events. It is not about wars, or presidential terms, or laws passed. Yes, these events, good and bad, are important. They have shaped this nation. But it is something much deeper, much more timeless, that has really created this nation and kept it alive through the centuries, and that is the American spirit. The American spirit is a desire and a commitment to improve, it encompasses qualities such as determination, cooperation, integrity, and most of all,

hope. It was alive in the hearts of those first settlers even before they landed on this continent, for the American spirit is not about the land, or about the government and the historical events. It is about the people, and that is the heritage of the United States of America—the people.

It is each person's realization of his or her individual importance to this nation that will preserve this heritage and enable the spirit of America to live on. Therefore, it is every American's duty to support and aid in the institutions that instill this heritage and responsibility—families, schools, churches, civic groups, and the government itself.

However, learning from the past does not mean living in the past. Changes may be needed as the United States enters into the twenty-first century, individual changes, and perhaps more widespread changes also. Americans will not be abandoning the past by considering small or even radical changes, for that is exactly what its forefathers did when they created this nation. It is by applying the attitudes and dreams of our forefathers to ourselves today that we can truly preserve the American heritage.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, January 24, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 25

- 9:30 a.m.
Budget
To hold hearings to review the Congressional Budget Office annual report.
SD-608
- Finance
To hold hearings to examine the national economic outlook.
SD-215
- Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine Federal Government reform issues, focusing on welfare reform.
SD-342
- Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing biennial expenditures by standing, select, and special committees of the Senate, and to consider other pending legislative and administrative business.
SR-301
- 10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 19, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to limiting congressional terms.
SD-226
- 2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To continue hearings on the United States-North Korea Nuclear Agreement.
SD-419
- Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
SH-219

JANUARY 26

- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.
SR-332
- Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine the management and budgetary situation at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
SD-192
- Armed Services
To hold hearings on the security implications of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Agreement with North Korea.
SR-222
- Budget
To hold hearings on the nation's economic and budget outlook.
SD-608
- Finance
To hold hearings to examine the Federal budget outlook.
SD-215
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on activities of the National Endowment for the Arts.
SD-430
- 10:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226
- 2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).
SR-253
- Foreign Relations
To continue hearings to examine the Mexico economic situation and U.S. efforts to stabilize the peso.
SD-419

JANUARY 27

- 9:30 a.m.
Budget
To hold hearings to examine government restructuring proposals.
SD-608

FEBRUARY 1

- 9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings to examine Federal Government reform issues, focusing on information management systems.
SD-342

MARCH 2

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Transportation.
SD-192

MARCH 9

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Transportation Safety Board.
SD-192

MARCH 16

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.
SD-192

MARCH 23

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, and the National Passenger Railroad Corporation (Amtrak).
SD-192

MARCH 30

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.
SD-192

APRIL 27

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation.
SD-192

MAY 4

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.
SD-192

CANCELLATIONS

JANUARY 26

- 10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the Mexico economic situation and U.S. efforts to stabilize the peso.
SD-419